JUDGMENT OF THE PRESS.

"THE LEADING AMERICAN NEWSPAPER." THAT JOURNALS OF ALL PARTIES AND IN ALL SEC-

TIONS SAY OF THE TRIBUNE. The following are but a tithe of the kind words which the better papers throughout the country have for some months abounded. But a few words are given from each article, and not one in a hundred of those filled with generous recognition of THE TRIBUNE'S work is quoted from at all:

THE FIRST OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS. The best newspaper in the world is THE CREVORK TRIBUTE. It combines the dignity and saccest of The London Times with the representative newspaper of America.

At no time have we failed to regard THE THEVE as the ablest of American journals, nor was its appropriate ever more narked than at the present time, of course, we miss the trenchant pen of its great founder, veretheless its editorials often read as if dictated by the part of Horace Greeley, while its collection of general great and scientific and literary and religious information arranges the attempts of the former management. Long are THE TRIBUNE!

THE TRIBUNE!

Prom The Philadelphia Chronicle.

THE TRIBUNE is doing a wonderful work for sheatien and sound culture, and the best of it is, that eith all this it is the best, most prompt, trustworthy, and somplete newspaper in the country.

semplete newspaper in the country.

From The Methodist Recorder, Pittsburgh, Penn.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE is, without doubt, the most complete daily newspaper in the United States, if we may litting by its enterprise in its full and fresh accounts of all the leading events of the times. The TRIBUNE is a marvel of tact and energy on the part of the group etc. As a wonderfully well-made newspaper it cands without an equal in the country.

fands without an equal in the country.

From The Lockport Journal (Adm. Rep.)

Intelligent people of all political creeds are semining to recognize the fact that The Tribune, as a gwspaper, is far ahead of all others.

perspaper, is far ahead of all others.

From The Townon (Md.) Journal (Dem.)

The distinctly conservative course which The franks has taken during the past five years deserves he appellation of "The Leading American Newspaper." The honesty and uprightness always exhibited by the late Horace Greeley, its founder, pervades the entire staff of the paper, and, now that he is gone, this monument which he has built for his paper is all the more valuable for their guidance. Every branch of public intelligence stouched upon in its columns in the most graphic and foreible manner, and the paper is a model for the whole cross of the country.

scatelled manner, and the paper is a model for the whole press of the country.

From The Marion (Journ) Pilot.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE is still the cheapset and best paper published in the United States.

From The Educational Journal (New-York).

THE TEIBUNE is known all over the world at the best newspaper printed in the country, it does not give all the sensational news, but you will find a full record of all that is worth knowing. The literary and scientific matter which appears in The TRIBUNE in one year is worth five times the cost of the paper.

From The Penn Yan (N. Y. Democrat.

real is worth five times the cost of the paper.

From The Fenn Yas (N. Y.) Democrat.

The best newspaper for the money it costs, and pronounced by all competent, intelligent crities the leading American newspaper, is The New-York Triberat. This is not a matter of exaggeration, but an existing fact. The Tribunk paid for its news and correspondence alone last year more than \$1,500,000. In repayment for such enterprise the American reading people are greatly increasing its circulation, patronage, and usiness prosperity. Radical Republicans may not like to feel the loss or absence of that boistering party power that The Tribunk possessed under Mr. Greeley, yet they are willing and ready to admit that, as a newspaper, they must have The Tribunke. In current events from all parts of the globe, in stating fully the progress of scienific investigation, in presenting a comprehensive statement of religious and theological teachings, in correspondence, in editorials, agricultural articles, literary matter, and market reports, The Tribunk fairly excels.

From The Woodspield (Onio) Spirit of Democracy (Dem.)

matter, and market reports. The Tribuns: fairly excels.

From The Woodspield (Ohio) Spirit of Democracy (Dem.)

We occasionally hear discussed the question, which is the best newspaper in the United States! Laying politics aside, we are of the opinion that a large majority of competent judges will name the New-York Tribunstand we coincide in this view. We don't know its equal for full and fresh news, agricultural and scientific information, literary, and intelligent comments on great questions and events. In politics it is independent, with Republican tendencies, but is not a party organ. We are not surprised to learn that it is rapidly drawing away from its rivals.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE is gradually forcing THE NEW-TORK TRIBUNE IS GRADUALLY JOYCHE US to believe that it is more of a newspaper than even the State Journal itself. True, it costs more than The State Journal. We are frequently asked, by gentlemen wishing to make choice, what paper we hold to be the best of the New-York press. A somewhat careful comparison of The Tribune and The London Times, and other foreign and home papers of the greatest repute convinces us that The Tribune, considered as a newspaper, is the greatest in the world.

paper, is the greatest in the world.

From The Troy Times (Adm. Rep.)

In respect to The New-York Tribune, we wish to say that, disagreeing with it in its political course, deprecating the spirit of many of its utterances upon public affairs, we regard that journal as one of the best and ablest newspapers ever published. The business success it is achieving is certainly well carned.

From The N. F. Commercial Advertiser (Adm. Esp.)
It is a great newspaper the public care for, and they have it in The Thibuse more so than in any other paper in this or any other country. It is a greater newspaper to-day than at any previous time in its history.

From The New-Haven Palladium (Adm. Rep.)
Unquestionably, in all that relates to t
collection and publication of news, THE TRIBUTE is
leading journal in the United States. It was never
cood a newspaper as it is to-day.

From The Binghamton Times (Adm. Rep.)
Always one of the leading of the great newspapers of this country, The TRIBUNE now takes rank as the first newspaper in the world.

To-day THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE To-day The New-York Tribune is undequatedly the first of American newspapers. Whatever may be said of its rivals, it has clearly won precedence of all and very creditably does it represent the journalism of the country. The position it has won, an honor slike to its management and to the nation, has come by no process of legerdemain, but by the simple but intelligent following of means to secure a definite and avowed end, and as the measure of its success it has now no equal within our knowledge, if we except its great cotemporary. The London Times.

From The Butavia (N. Y.) Spirit of the Times (Dem.)

THE TRIBUNE is decidedly better than ever before, and every intelligent reasing man who is not an un-

THE IRIBUNE IS decidedly better than ever before, and every intelligent realing man who is not an enormous political bigot acknowledges readily and at once that THE TRIBUNE as a newspaper has no superiors. During the coming nine months, judging by what it is at present doing, it will furnish some interesting reading to the taxpayers of this state by its exposure of the frauds and corruptions of the Canal Ring.

From The Great Barrington (Mass.) Courier (Adm. Rep.)
THE TRIBUNE is beyond a doubt the most

From The New-Haven Journal and Courier (Adm. E Beyond all question, THE TRIBUNE is estnewspaper in the United States.

best newspaper in the United States.

From The Elyria (Ohio) Constitution (Dem.)

The New-York press has been most vigorous and untiring in exposing the frauds of men in high places, and in this matter The Trituxe has been the leading journal in the land, and, notwithstanding the effects made by the strict Administration journals to curtail these things, that paper is everywhere making its beaching felt and appreciated.

From The Castille (N. Y.) Constitution.

Every intelligent, candid critic pronounces The Tribune the best newspaper in the country to-day, and no farmer's, mechanic's, merchanic's, professional man's, or housekeeper's reading is complete without The Thinung.

From The Amonia (Conn.) Sentinel (Adm. Rev.)

TRIBUNE.

From The Ansonia (Conn.) Sentinel (Adm. Rev.)
The best judges of what makes up a good newspaper have no hesitation in pronouncing THE TRIBUNE the best newspaper in this or any other country. Its special correspondence from all parts of the world, its reports in the department of science, its accounte accounts of current events, and its fearless and independent course politically, make it a necessity to those ho would be correctly informed of what is happening troughout the world.

THE TRIBUNE to-day in our estimation is, by means, the best journal published in the world.

A GREAT BUSINESS SUCCESS.

From the New-York Correspondence of the Cincinnati Com-mercial. The remarkable growth of THE TRIBUNE in The remarkable growth of THE TRIBUNE in popularity and importance, during the last year or two, is one of the most interesting facts in metropolitan journalism. It conveys a lesson to American editors more valuable and memorable than any other lesson yet afforded them in the way of practical example; for how has the success been won! Not by abusing its fivals, not by wrangling with its enemies, not by boasting of its merits, not by swagger of humbug. It has been fairly and honestly won by making the paper of great and enduring value to intelligent readers. It occupies an exceptionally notable and admirable place in New-York journalism. The daily circulation is constantly increasing among the most intelligent classes in the community, but in recent times its growth has been specially remarkable in this city. You find ten times more Tribunes on the news-stands than you did in the old times.

Prom The Albany Argus (Dem.)

THE TRIBUNE'S honorable record is a glory to all the Press.

THE TRIBUNE'S honorable record is a glory to all the Press.

From The Dayton (Ohio) Empire (Dem).

It was thought over one year ago that THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE had attained the extreme limit of circulation that could be stained by an American newspaper. But it seems that its circulation has still been increasing. THE TRIBUNE is certainly the best newspaper in the world, whether the chronicling of events or ideas is considered. Nothing whatever, either in the domain of science, the arena of business, or the whirl of politics, escapes its record, while its editorials, correspondence, book reviews, etc., are incomparably the most cultured and critical of any American newspaper. It is literally a Cyclopedia of the Ago-Itt Events and Ideas. The London Times used to be considered the newspaper of the world, but it must now yield the palm to its worther rival, The Tribune, which is an honor to American Journalism.

It is not necessary for The Tribune to state that its circulation is steadily increasing. That fact is self-evident to every man who has eyes to see. Four Tribuness are read now where only one was read two fears ago. You see them in the omnibuses, in the streeters, in the hotels, and in private residences. Every one says that The Tribune is the ablest and best newspaper in the country.

Prom The Brockport Republic (Adm. Rep.)
This is the universal testimony of all intellizent critics in speaking of The Thirdness as a newspaper:
"We are pleased to learn that the circulation of The

DAILY TRIBUNE has of late so rapidly increased that it now excels that of any other American Daily."

now excels that of any other American Daily."

From The Springfield (Mo.) South West.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, the newspaper founded by Horace Greeley, is the leading journal of America. Of the many New-York dailies, each to a certain degree excellent. THE TRIBUNE surpasses them all. THE TRIBUNE has been so prasperous that the Company has erected a new TRIBUNE building, the most elegant and substantial edifice occupied for a newspaper on the continent.

continent.

From The Springfield (Ohio) Republic (Adm. Rep.)

As a general newspaper it cannot be denied that The Tribune is improved. It is certain that the circulation of the daily edition is much larger than at any time during Mr. Greeley's life. The excellence of the people's journal is not in any special gift or brilliancy of one man, but in the fitness of each member of the staff for his work, and on the general completences and symmetry and faithfulness of the work done. In this respect THE TRIBUNE is unexcelled. The person who wishes to be thoroughly and properly informed upon all general topics of interest will find The Tribune just the paper he needs.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE on Tuesday was one of the largest papers ever issued from that office, being a quadruple sheet of sixteen pages. It was one of the completest papers as well, and contained reading matter enough to have made a very large volume. THE TRIBUNE is constantly improving, and quadruple sheets will soon be no novelty to its readers, if all signs do not

The business of The Tribune is constantly growing, and it claims, with what appears to be substantial grounds, the largest circulation of any four cent paper in the metropolis, and to come next to The Herald in its city circulation. It is without doubt the best daily paper of the town—perhaps we should say in the world.

paper of the town—perhaps we should say in the world. From The Rechester Express.

THE TRIBUNE keeps twelve reporters constantly engaged in reporting the Beecher trial. Five of them are in attendance in court, and the rest are in a neighboring office transcribing the notes of the stenograpers and preparing copy for the press. THE TRIBUNE has surpassed all of its rivals in the fullness, accuracy and fairness of its reports in this remarkable trial. The rest have practically abandoned the field of an absolute reproduction of the trial. The cost to THE TRIBUNE must be enormous, but fortunately for it the trial has lasted long enough for it to establish a reputation based upon its work in that connection, and by this time if must be reaping some of the profits. The sale of the paper is very large, not only in New-York and Brooklyn, but throughout the country.

large, not only in New-York and Brooklyn, but throughout the country.

From The Washington Sunday Gazette.

Having occasion to inquire for The New-York Tribune several times recently, and being met with the response, "All gone," it occurred to us one evening ast week to ask one of our leading dealers the reason why; and we were told that the demand was much larger than for any of the New-York dailies; and therefore the supply was the soonest run out. Formerly, the same was said of The Herald; but it is evident there is a great difference now, and so The Tribunk leads. There is doubtless a reason for it; chief among which is the acknowledged fact that it is independent, able, and enterprising, and, we may add, reflects the public opinion of the times.

From Hall's Journal of Health, April, 1875.

From Hall's Journal of Health, April, 1875.
"I saw your advertisement in The New-A Saw your advertisement in The November 18 of the ubile a service to draw attention to that it is doing the ubile a service to draw attention to that paper as a mannerative medium of advertising. For its trustworthy nd substantial reading matter, for its enterprise in recreing public lectures, speeches of general interest, it as no superior, if indeed an equal in New-York City, if

A TYPE OF THE BEST JOURNALISM.

From the New-York Correspondence of The Buston Transcript.
THE TRIBUNE is the most valuable paper in New-York for the family and personal reader. In its columns an intelligent man will find all that he wishes to know, and a great deal more than he can possibly expect from any other paper. Each issue of THE TRIBUNE is as valuable as a new book, and contains as much matter as an ordinary volume.

From The Christian Union.

THE TRIBUNE is an amazingly enterprising,

THE TRIBUNE is gradually directing to itself the interest and attention of a great deal that is best in the various fields of American thought.

the various fields of American thought.

From the Bufalo Courier (Deng.)

Never before was THE TRIBUNE so great a newspaper as under its present management it has become. It has reduced the work of news-gathering to a scientific basis, on the general law that any amount of money invested to the purchase of intelligence is certain to be a good investment. It has almost elevated reporting to something like a fine art, and in this direction its recent accomplishments stand unparalleled. If a columns have been a class-room in which the public have gone to school to the best teachers in the leading departments of knowledge. This is a development of journalism which THE TRIBUNE has made its own.

From the St. Cloud (Minn.) Journal (Adm. Eep.)

There is no denying the fact that THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE is the most ably edited, well printed and

There is no denying the acceptance of the year of the most ably edited, well printed and vivacious newspaper in the land, if not in the world. In the way of enterprise it is simply a marvel; its leaders are dignified, manly and instructive, while its storehouse is filled with choice things on all subjects. Every Monday it is a library in itself.

Monday it is a library in itself.

We, to-day, consider The Tribune superior to any other newspaper. Its principles are broad, its ideas sound, and no one who refles upon its judgment is likely to be much misled. We hope The Tribune will continue to improve, if such a thing is possible, as greatly as it has during the past few years.

of all the daily papers in New-York, The Thingna is incomparably the ablest and best. Whether regard be had for the fullness of its correspondence, the fullness and freshness of its news columns, its enterprise in publishing lectures, sermons, and scientific essays, the ability and vigor of its editorials, or its independent position, a volume of The Tribune is a liberal education, besides being a counselor and a mirror of the time.

The circulation of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE been heavily increased by its full reports eater trial. It obtained from the Court a common the TRIBUNE reporters to act as the official aphers. The result is that every word that is simple that the trial is reported in The TRIBUNE. None her papers, not even the enterprising Heral coaches it in completeness and fullness. Hardle ng the trial is reported in THE TRIBUNE. Some of the r papers, not even the enterprising Herald, ap-uches it in completeness and fullness. Hardly any will deny that THE TRIBUNE has scarcely an equaone will deny that THE THIBUNE has scarcely an equia among its cotemporaries. In the excellence of its edito-rial matter it is unapproached by other New-York jour-nals, and in the matter of news its nearest competitor is The Herald. But it is better than The Herald in this re-spect, because while it gives all the news it gives it better written and more tastefully made up for the eyes of

readers.

From The Meadwille (Penn.) Journal.

We consider The New-York Tribune the greatest of American newspapers; indeed, there is not, in our opinion, another so admirable, complete, and able a journal published in the world. Its enterprise as a newspaper is remarkable and without precedent. In every department it commands the services of the ablest journalists and writers of the day. In the fullness and accuracy of its record of current events, in its reports of scientific and other lectures by the ablest of foreign and American lecturers, and in its art and literary departments, it's without a rival. It richly deserves the abundant success with which it is meeting.

From The Waco (Texas) Examiner.

From The Waco (Texas) Examiner.
THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE is without THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE IS WITHOUT any doubt peerless as a daily paper. We are quite certain no other paper in America, nor even in Europe, can compare with it. Every department is perfect. No subsect interesting to people of any creed or character is suffered to pass upnoticed. Under Mr. Reid's management the paper has steadily gained in both circulation and influence. What The Times is to England THE FIRIENCE is to America. We hope to see its circulation very largely increased in Texas during the current year.

TRIBUNE IS to America. We hope to see its circulation very largely increased in Texas during the current year.

From The Eric (Pa.) Dispath (Adm. Rep.)

We think there can be no doubt in regard to the vast superiority of American over English newspapers. We once had a copy of The New York Tribune, the foremost newspaper of America, side by side with The London Times, the greatest newspaper of Great Britain, and The Tribune was far superior to the "Thunderer" in every respect, except in amount of advertisements. The Tribune had more domestic and foreign correspondence, more telegraph news, more liferary and scientific information, and a greater amount and variety of reading matter in an issue than The London Times, while more superior in condensed power and vivacity. During the Franco-Prussian war the London papers got a large amount of their intelligence from The New York Tribune, on account of their want of skill in collecting information. No account of the famous battle of Gravelotte contained in any British paper was worthy to be mentioned in comparison with the intelligent and graphic narrative sent by cable to The Tribune, at an expense of \$4.000 in gold.

From The New York Historical Magazine.

at an expense of \$4,000 in gold.

From The New York Historical Magazine.

The paper which Horace Greeley established and edited needs no introduction to the intelligent in any part of the Republic, and it is only necessary, therefore, to say, in this place, that we think it is, now, one of the very best daily newspapers in the country, and one of the least objectionable for circulation in the family circle.

From The Springheld (Mass.) Republican (Ind.)
THE TRIBUNE never began to be so good a

aper as it is to day.

From The Newburgh (N. Y.) Journal (Adm. Esp.)
THE TRIBUNE has never displayed greate THE TRIBUNE has never displayed greater ability and vigor in its editorial department, nor greater enterprise in its news columns, than at the present time. It stands at the front of the newspaper press of the country, and it would be a matter of general regret to hear of it as being in otherwise than a prosperous state.

If any man wants a journal that sustains the National Administration through thick and thin, that be-lieves that President Grant never makes a mistake, he does not want THE TRIBUXE at all. But if he wants a complete, able journal, and a valuable newspaper, one that keeps up with the times, and is nowhere excelled, let him try THE TRIBUNE.

The Tribune is not only the best paper for great mass of the people, but it exercises a greater influence to-day upon the prosperity of the country than any other of the New York journals.

From The Selma (Ala.) Southern Argus (Ind.)
We think THE TRIBUNE is the ablest, purest nd most trustworthy of all the great papers in the

orld.

From The Easton (Md.) Star (Dem.)

There is no better paper published in New York than THE TRIBUNE York than THE TRIBUNE.

From The New-York American Educational Monthly.

For a reading-book for advanced pupils of both sexes, we would recommend a political, and at the same time a literary paper, such as THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

From the Brattleboro' (VL) Household.

Most every reading man and reading woman wants a metropolitan journal, in additing to their local paper, and we know of none that we cap so heartily recommend as The New-York Thibunk. Independent and fearless in its advocacy of right, wherever it is found, no less than in its denunciation of wrong, under whatever

guise it lurks, it merits the patronage of thinking mer everywhere, but particularly of that large and increasing class who speak and act as well as think. Bound to no party and conducted by no clique, it is a safe counselor and a model newspaper.

Prom The Petersburg (Va.) Index and Appeal (Dem.)
THE TRIBUNE has maintained successfully
the high popularity which Mr. Greeley bequesthed it and
the name of an ably-conducted and independent journal,
which it now deserves even more justly than at any time
during Mr. Greeleyis its.

Prom The Leavenworth Commercial (Ind.)

The thousands of 'destitute people of Kansas, who have received food and raiment from The Kribune's Dollar Fund, will content themselves with the knowledge that The Tribune was foremost among the great journals to ask and receive contributions for the unfortunate and destitute of our Western prairies. If The Tribune has failed in its devotion to party, it has never been faithless to the cause of humanity.

From The Lone Tree (Neb.) Courier.

The Tribune has failed in its devotion to party, it has never been faithless to the cause of humanity.

Prom The Lone Tree (Nch.) Courier.

In these days of bribe-taking and political corruption, of Pacific Mail investigations and sewing-machine robberies, when even the press of the country has stooped to soil its hands with the shekels of subsidy schemes, it is well that we can turn with grateful hearts toward one representative of a great and leading newspaper. Especially does it become the people of Nebraska, who with high hopes and glowing anticipations worked bravely through the last season, only to meet unmerited defeat and disaster; more especially, we say, does it become them to give to the chefe editor and proprietor of The New York Tribune their honest thanks, and God speed in his future prosperity. Whitelaw Reid, by his influence and charitable efforts, has placed within the hands of a certain Relief Committee in the West the sum of \$11,000; and all gathered from one dollar subscriptions. Insignificant as this sum was to the individuals contributing, bywa judicious accumulation and disbursement, Mr. Reid has conferred a stronger testimonial of sympathy and good will than is realized by the larger amount of \$150,000 appropriated by Congress. We do not always look to the intrinsic value of a gift, but rather the spirit in which it was bequeathed. Congress is great, powerful and omipotent. It can, in one hour's work, place \$150,000 within the hands of sufering pioneers, or \$500,000 within its own pockets, and we can only gaze and wonder. But to us, we cannot but feel a warmer impulse dictated this noble gift than all the appropriations of Congress. To Whitelaw Beid, to James Vick, to the noble isand of givers, thanks. Such acts as theirs shine with a brilliant ray far over the troubled sea of political and social corruption.

THE TRIBUNE is now one of, the best journals in the United States, if not in the world. It is conducted with rare ability and great skill, treating all important subjects profoundly, and giving the world's doings in all parts thereof. In these times of despotsm in the Federal Government, it is particularly severe on national politics.

From The Adrian (Mich.) Press.

We recommend THE TRIBUNE to all conservative and liberal readers as the great exponent of

We recommend The Tribune to all conservative and liberal readers as the great exponent of independent thought and principle.

From The Fonda (N. Y.) Mohausk Valley Democrat.

Under the editorship and control of Whitelaw Reid, The Tribune is exercising a conservative power superior to any newspaper free from party restraint. It sits like the honest Judge upon the bench to decide between right and wrong. The Tribune has been one of the main levers that has upheaved and overturned the party in power, and we say, may success ever attend it!

From The Troy Times (Adm. Rep.)

We regard The Tribune as one of the best and ablest newspapers published. The business success it is achieving is certainly well earned.

A GREAT MORAL POWER. From The Chicago Fost and Mail (Adm. Rep.)
THE TRIBUNE continues to be, as it has been the most excellent newspaper. Its power for good is immense and unquestionable.

Is immense and unquestionable.

From The Rockford (III.) Register.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE is devoted to the progress and position of the country at large.

From The Induque (Iowa) Telegraph.

The newspaper has become the educator of the people, and foremost among the newspapers in this respect is THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

the people, and foremost among an acceptance that the New-York Tribune.

From The Elmira (N. F.) Advertiser (Adm. Rep.)

That the past record of THE TRIBUNE has been one of continued growth, there can be no doubt. As a newspaper for the student, the literary and scientific man. The Tribune broaches perfection. Of late, the features of religious progress, and the present thoughts of the pulpit, have found permanent place in its columns.

From The Scranton (Penn.) Times.

We are always willing to give honor where honor is due, and nowhere in journalism can we more properly place it than upon the greatest newspaper in the country, and we think the greatest in the world, The Tribune. It would be folly for us to attempt to speak of the multitude of its works and the events of its publication in the limits of an article. It is the great educator of the day.

From The Kentucky Presbyterian.

then the third of an interest the great them the day.

The Tribune is conducted with marked ability, and its news department is not surpassed by that of any paper in the country. This, however, is not the principal ground upon which we commend it to our readers. We take it not on account of its value as a newspaper, or of its discussions of the political questions of the tay, but because it is a decent paper. We can open it without receiving an insult and without having our relicious feelings outraged by some immortality. We take it that the editors have no particular sympathy with Prespect, and their position upon subjects of a religious chargest. at the editors have no particular, but them with a terians, but they are disposed to treat them with a cet, and their position upon subjects of a religious cha ter has been worthy of high commendation.

From The Baleigh (N. C.) News (Dem.)

THE TRIBUNE is a bold and fearless denouncer of wrong, let it come from what quarter it may
Journalism would be much elevated and dignified in this
country if there were more papers of the character of
THE TRIBUNE. It is an able, dignified and enterprising
paper, and reflects credit upon American journalism.

From The Boston Contributor.
THE TRIBUNE is doing a great work and winning for itself a foremost place among the journals that elevate and strengthen the nation. From The Methodist (N. Y.)

From The Methodist (N. Y.)

In many points THE TRIBUNE presents the best means of an ideal national journal. Independent of politics, by its bold utterances on national affairs, and its tearless criticism of public men and public acts, it is doing a great deal to break the fetters of caucus rule and doing a great of the Territor has shown extraor-dinary appreciation of the office of journalism, and has gauged the intelligence of the people with unusual accu-

A FOE TO CORRUPTION EVERYWHERE.

The Governor's Message would have been a blank cartridge without The Turnune's expose. The latter was solid shot, and the wounded birds futter.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE has rendered the people at important express with the many and or the people at important express with the many and or the people at important express which care and or the people at important express with the many and or the people at important express which care and or the people at important express which are a second at the people at

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE has rendered the people an important service by the energy and enterprise which it has displayed in gathering together the facts required for the successful prosecution of this war against the Ring. THE TRIBUNE, in provoking the hostility of the plunderers, secures the support of the people.

From The Buffalo Courier (Dem.)

It will certainly not be the fault of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE if the public are not fully inducted into the areana of canal affairs. In addition to its detailed showing up of the contracting system, it has begun an exhibit, illustrated by wood-cuts, of the methods of canal construction and repairs, disclosing thereby the dark ways in which contractors impose on official ignorance or profit by official collision. It further announces that it has engaged competent engineers to visit a number of points on the canals where work is in progress under pending contracts, and report as to their actual condition. This is carrying journalism to a hight of public service and usefulness which it surely never reached before in this country.

From the Syracuse Standard (Rep.)

before in this country.

From the Syracuse Standard (Rep.)

At last the canal frauds are in a fair way of having a complete and thorough investigation, and every good citizen will rejoice in the prospect of a full ventilation of all the facts, no matter whether friend or foe is damped by the disclosures. There are to be three official investigations, together with the sharp and active operations of Gov. Tiden, ably seconded by the agents and attaches of The New-York Tribuses.

* From the Bichmond Whig (Dem.)
Christian statesmen having played out, Chris Christian statesmen having played out, Christian canal contractors have taken their place at the North. THE NEW-YORK TRIBUYE, having helped to break down the first, is now industriously working to destroy the last. It says that the Christian statesmen used Sunday-schools and temperance societies as means to political ends, while the Christian canal contractor "builds churches and endows charities on which to found worthless vertical walls, and keeps up a public parade of piety to hide the absence of puddling."

From The Canisteo (N.Y.) Citizen.
THE TRIBUNE gives all the news and a vast and a vast call the news and a vast call matter and correspondence. During the coming aine months the readers of The Tribusk may expect some very entertaining and, to tax-payers, very interesting reading relating to the corruptions of the Canal Ring. The show of fat contracts and official corruption that it has already published is but a drop in the bucket of what is to follow.

is to follow.

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other information published, and cheaper that the same
amount of information can be obtained in any other possible way. It is a library indeed, containing nearly as
much matter as twenty ordinary books.

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It is not possible to get so much of the lattern recommends to the content of the content of the lattern recommends. tific speculation and discovery anywhere else such terms.

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worthy achievement of modern journalistic enterprise.

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THE TRIBUNE Extra series is beyond comparison the cheapest and most valuable scientific publication of the day.

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PROTECTION OF CHRISTIAN CONVERTS IN TURKEY.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE'S MEMORIAL TO THE

The deputation of the British Evangelical Alliance, charged with a mission to Constantinople in behalf of persecuted Christian converts in Syria, have eturned to England without having had an audience with the Sultan. They believe, however, that their visit was not an entire failure, and that important results of their visit have already been secured. The deputation consisted of Lord Francis N. Coyningham, M. P.; Gen. Henry T. Aylmer, R. N. Fowler, Samuel Gurney, Jabez Johnson, and James Davis. They were the bearers of a memorial, numerously signed, which they desired to present personally to the Sultan. At Smyrna, on their way to Constantinople, they met Mustapha and his son Ali, 'he converts banished from Marash. In response to questions, the converts denied that the Turkish Government had given them permission to leave Smyrna and go where they pleased, except to Marash, and that their removal from Marash was for their own safety, there being "no religious ferment in the town." They further stated that they were without employment, received nothing from the Government, and would have tarved but for the missionaries' aid. On arriving at Constantinopie the deputation bad an interview with the British Embassador, Sir Henry Ellot, who promised to try to secure an audience for them with the Sultan. Meantime they received visits from members of the Protestant community of Constantinople, from the head of the Armenian Roman Catholic Church, and others, who comchined of persecutions by Turkish authorities at Erz fourm and Angora.

After waiting five days the deputation were informe

that the decision of the Grand Vizier was that the Sultan, being Caliph, or religious head of the Mohammedan faith, could not receive a foreign deputation on religious matters without seriously offending Mohammedans. Rethe cases of alleged persecution, orders would allow Mustapha and his family to depart fr

specting the cases of alleged persecution, orders would be given to allow Mustapha and his family to depart from myrna for any other place except Marash, and that no promise could be given concerning the Ansalrych conscripts. The deputation then presented an address to the British Embassador saying they construed the refusal of the Grand Vizier as a discourtesy, and represented that they were charged to ask: "(1.) That the Ansalrych conscripts be released from the army and restored to the useful occupations from which they were suddenly separated under circumstances of great violence and cruelty; (2.) That the family of Mustapha be restored to their home at Marash: (3.) That assurances be given that the benevoient intentions of the late Sultan in the Hatti-Humatoun be honorably fulfilled."

Another interview was had with the British Embasador, at which it was learned that the Turkish Government had promised the American Minister to release the Ansairych converts: but though the necessary papers had been filled with the Turkish Minister, no action had been taken. Three more members of the Ansairych tribe had also been seized and made military prisoners at Damascus. The Grand Vizier offered to the Sultan, but this offer they declined. They, however, left a letter with the British Embassador, to be sent to the Sultan, in which they said that they regarded his refusal to receive them as disrespectful to the distinguished noblemen and gentlemen who surem the address, and that they could not hold themselves tessonsible for the allenation of good feeling toward s, and that they could not hold themselves

THE INCREASE IN THE CITY'S DEBT.

A SYSTEM OF FINANCE THAT LEADS TO BANKRUPTCY.

To the Editor of the Tribune. SIR: There is an old proverb, "That he who ances must pay the piper," and also another saying That he who giveth a feast must settle with the cook. In plan English they mean that all obligations of debt carry with them the necessity of settlement. In his famous speech on debt, Panurge gave utterance to a sentiment that apparently has sunk deep into the in were these: "To lend is divine, but to borrow is heroic." Ever since his day, individuals, cities, States, nations and governments have been much impressed with the heroical aspects of debt; and their efforts have extended into the accomplishment of all possible heroism of this kind. For a corporation or individual to stagger under mountains of debt and not be entirely overcome, cer-tainly shows some sort of courage, but it is the courage

of recklessness and improvidence.

The late exhibit made of the present indebtedness of the City of New-York may well exact attention fro every tax-payer, and set him to thinking whither we are tending under the financial management that ob tains everywhere at the present day-the principle of compounding debt and increasing the burden of taxation year by year through the payment of interest on yearly issued bonds. It is certainly financial suicide, and must end in destruction. An economist has laid down the principle "that no individual or cor-poration can pay 7 per cent for the use of money, or

has laid down the principle "that no individual or corporation can pay 7 per cent for the use of money, or even 6 per cent for a course of time without becoming hankrupt at last." The custom of issuing bonds, bearing interest, to pay for improvements made, or in order to carry out the measures of a government, is full of evil, and it should be stopped immediately. No improvements should be called for or thought of unless the money therefor is provided by the annual taxation, or the necessary amount be at hand unappropriated in the treasury. Why should tax-payers be compelled to pay not only the original amount needed, but also the interest upon the interest of the same, as the fact proves on settlement at maturity!

Let no more bonds be issued for contingent expenses, or to provide money for improvements, or other expenditure. Increase the tax levy if necessary to meet necessary disbursements; but in the name of economy and wisdom let us forever do away with this burden of compound-interest-bearing debt. The owners of property, from which source the money comes, must look to it, or they will find that the city debt, for which they are responsible, is increasing faster than the value of their houses and lands. The quarter of an hour that Rabelais usually afforded to the consideration of the question of payment, mayhap, will be prolonged into years of consideration, of ruin, or diminished income, or unsalable bricks and mortar. The settling day cometh on apace, therefore let us not exhaust our resources to pay the interest on our debt, lest the debt itself may finally assume such proportions as to engulf us in absolute ruin.

Robert Dayies Sharps.

No. 1 Burling-slip, New York, March 29, 1875.

No. 1 Burling-slip, New York, March 29, 1875.

LIFE IN PARIS.

LETTER FROM ARSENE HOUSSAYE. AN ABSENT-MEDED NATION-MEMOIR OF AUGUSTIN COCHIN-LUXURY OF DINING-A MARBLE PALACE

-DOGS AND PRUFFLES.

[FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Paris, March 15 .- A hundred years ago people complained that the Necker family were "always in the Swiss mountains." They meant by that, that they appeared never to understand each other, nor to listen to anybody else. The family was composed of Mr. Necker, Minister of Louis XVI., Madame Necker, who held high and firm the administration of her own house, and Mademoiselle Necker, who was afterward Madame de Staël. "Why are you always at cross-purposes I" the young lady was asked. She answered, "Because my father is always in the past, my mother in the present, and I in the future." This is called, in the slang of the hour, être sortibe out.

Our political family is in the condition of the Neckers. Some turn to the past like the Legitimists and Orleanists; others to the present, like Republicans and Septennalists; others still to the future, like the Bonapartists and the chimericals of all sorts. They naturally do not understand each other. There has never been a nation so divided. In every party there are infinite subdivisions. For instance, try to harmonize a Red Republican and a Pink Republican. A statesman said this week: "Fortunately, Spring s coming, and Heaven will send us the best of all republics, the green one."

What is most lacking in France is the citizen, a you understand it in the United States. We have a ew of them, but they are generally only rough drafts. If France were composed of great hearts and lofty spirits like Augustin Cochin, whose history has just been written by M. de Falloux, society would not be so hard to manage. Every one would be found at the junction of the beautiful and the good. The world would govern itself through the peaceful conquests of intelligence. But Heaven ha not so ordained. Heresies are necessary for the greater glory of truth; evil-doers are necessary to set in relief the virtue of doing good. One is not merely a benefactor by some pious charity, but still more by the work of a life. If there were no more than the Cochin Hospital, it would be enough to gain respect for the name. But the memory of Cochin is an atmosphere of good works. He is not merely the benefactor of the poor, but of everybody. M. Jacques Cochin and M. Augustin Cochin were not in the ministry of saving souls, but they had, so to speak, bought into it at the invitation of God, impelled by a profound love of humanity.

This is why M. Augustin Cochin has to-day the

great honor-he who despised honors-of inspiring a book by the historian of Louis XVI. You remem ber that M. Cochin was Prefect of Versailles during the Commune, and that he died in that office. I made a journey to Venice with him. We lived in full community of ideas on Venetian and Christian art. It was with a melancholy pleasure that I met with him again in M. de Falloux's book. The engraved portrait is very like; the written portrait gives the likeness of the soul. He remained young without frivolity and became serious without pedantry, at an age when virtues like faults can hardly be kept free from exaggeration. Abundant fair hair, clear and gentle blue eyes, a cordial smile, a face and a disposition which passed without effort from playfulness to gravity, everything about him was winning. There was everything to make him attractive to the world, and to make the world too attractive to him. But as he came near to danger he doubled his fidelity to his faith, as the mariner who foresees the tempest fixes a stronger hand upon the helm and a more vigilant eye upon the compass.

M. Cochin has admirably drawn himself in this portrait of the Christian: "If the Christian is posessed of heart and logic, he loves all humanity; he is the advocate of the poor, the redresser of wrongs; the preacher of justice and equality; his object on earth is to redeem the blood of Adam by the blood of Christ. He plunges his palm-branch in the waters of the Gospel, and with a strong hand casts a drop on the brow of every man of all the earth. If you talk to him of the Hottentots, he listens; if you go to visit the lepers, he follows."

From the unpublished works of Augustin Cochin I have taken these thoughts, which are not unworthy of Paschal or La Lochefoucauld :

To use reason against Christianity is to forget that Christianity has enlightened reason. Religion is above governments or revolutions. The latter are no more capable of destroying it than the

former of saving it. In politics as in religion we often come to the brough the confiteor. If you push to their final conclusion the theories

of natural order, they are sure to come to the super-All acquisitions of knowledge are journeys which, by different roads, conduct man to the threshold of

the gospel. Be satisfied with nothing but yourself. What is done outside of Christianity shows what we would be without it. It is with virtues as with flowers; some have

perfume, others cold colors; some hang on graceful stems, others stand stifly. There are people who are not content with keeping their souls white-they want them starched.

Demolitions are saddening, but not ruins, whe time has clothed them with majesty and their troubles are ended.

If the world is a prison, it is still important to reform the prisoner.

Every one is at once beir and ancestor. Is it not worth while to find a thinker like this in the midst of the inanities of Parisian life? Count de Falloux, formerly Minister, Member of the Academy, has therefore done a good action in writing a good book about his friend.

During this second half of Lent there is still a good deal of dancing. But there is a fury of dining. I speak of those who have something for dinner-for there are plenty of Parisians just now on bread and water. There are even many who say that water is too dear, and who restrict themselves to blue wine. This blue wine is made of hollyhocks and black currants. Most of the Paris grocers shut themselves up after midnight to manufacture this wine At one time the Prefect of Police, imagining that they were conspiring in the secrecy of their cellars, made a descent on several of them, thinking they were Bona partists. "Conspire!" they cried in chorus we know nothing about it. We are making wine If I had been the Prefect I would have arrested them as conspirators against the public health.

I was speaking the other day of luxury in dress.

We have an equal luxury in dinners. Not only do the menus of the middle-class rival those of princes. but those of princes are beginning to surpass those of kings. But this is not all. In most good houses artists are now employed to surround each menu with a border of designs. So that, after having dined like Brillot-Savarin or Charles Mousselet, you carry of a menu worth a louis. Yesterday we dined -Emile de Girardin, Chevalier Nigra, Duke de Banos, Roaul Duval, Alexandre Dumas, and Henry Houssaye-at the Marquise Anforti's, well known in Paris by her pseudonym of the Sphinx. She had herself painted for each guest a large card framing the menu. They were aquarelles which would easily bring \$20 a piece, and many of them would be eagerly bought for \$100. You must not think that this wealth of design was to make amends for the poverty of the dinner. There were 15 courses, without wines were of every land, including rare brands of Chateau Yquem and Johannisberg. I had brought as a curiosity a bottle of the wine of Jean Jacques Rousseau and Mme. de Warrens—a rare wine, zertainly; I had received six bottles of it as a present on writing my book on the Charmettes. This wine, which every one drank with more reverence than pleasure, had of course lost all its fire. It was like the faded photograph of a woman you once adored. The Marquis Anforti is our supreme elégante. It is she who gives Worth three-fourths of his ideas, and so she is always dressed in to-morrow's fashions. She lives with her mother, Madame de Bryattes, in a delightful house in the Champs Elysées; but as she desires to receive once a week counting the hors-d'ocuvres, the entremêts, or the

as her table all the aristocracies, of birth, of politics, of arts and letters, she is going to build a house in the Avenue Friedland, which will be called the Man ble Palace. It will be the first marble house built in Paris. So that Madame de Paiva, Madame de Cassia, and other ladies renowned for their millions as well as their taste, will be driven to despair by this innevation. A marble palace! how tired they will be of their stone Hôtels! This marble palace will be not merely a marvel of architecture. The Marquise Anforti, who is at once beautiful and pretty, wants everything about her beantiful and pretty. As she spends her thousand france a day at Worth's, it is quite in keeping that she should clothe in marble all her treasures of art and furniture. But what I like best in her is that she has wit enough to receive only men of wit. You will hear more witticisms in a day at her house than in all the humorous journals of Paris together.

After our endless Carnival one might doubt whether there were any truffles left in Perigord.
Formerly the duty of finding them was left to pigs. It was their pleasing office to show us these treasures hidden in the ground. But unfortunately they acted like pigs when they found them. In vain the truffle-venders would beat them. They grunted, but ate. The Perigourdins have therefore trained dogs to hunt this savory game. This does not suit the pig: and has he not some right to complain ? Can he not say, "I was the Christopher Columbus of this gastronomic America—the dog will be its Americas Vespucius. At least they cannot accuse me of lacking taste-for I always ate at least half I found." The pig will plead in vain. Man pardons no gluttony but his own. A grave savant has read an essay at the Academy of Sciences to prove that the dog is predestined to truffle-hunting, because nature made his nose so like a living truffle. "Just look!" said the Professor, who had a dog under his arm. There are other points of resemblance between them. If the dog's nose is black and shining, he is well bred. If it is pink, however charming the color, even if it is pink with black spots, you may bet that there has been at some time a grave indis-cretion in his family. It is the same with truffice. The savant ended his discourse with this admirable thought: "We can never admire sufficiently the works of Providence."

It has been a busy week. Reception at the Academy, parties and musicals. Fortunes made and unmade at the Bourse. One of my friends, Baron Georges de Heckeren, made two millions between two cigars, while another of my friends, whose name I reserve, lost four, although he worked tremendously, and did not smoke at all.

ARSENE HOUSSAYE. THE YALE ART LECTURES.

LIFE, CHARACTER, AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF LEONARDS DA VINCI-HIS LIFE IN MILAN-THE LAST SUPPER. FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. New-Haven, April 8 .- Prof. Eaton closed his series of lectures on Italian Painting recently by consideration of the life and labors of Leonardo de

Vinci.
This painter, said the lecturer, is one of the most in teresting characters of history, both on account of his personal qualities and the nature of his art. He was, of all artists, typical of Italy in the Sixteenth Century. In his physical and mental attributes he shows the rich gifts of Nature to the Italians, and in his impatience at a simple life of severe labor is illustrated the sad change that came over the spirit of Italian Republicanism.

About 20 miles below Florence, on the Arno, lay the small burg of Vinci. Here in 1452 Leonardo was born. Of his parents we know little, and that little does not impress us. The accounts of the painter's youth read. like fairy stories. He was surpassingly beautiful; of extraordinary strength and agility; he excelled in all youthful sports; at school he confounded the professor of mathematics and startled the professor of physics. He would dance and sing from morning till night, and all night; he was the first of fencers and horsemen; he improvised verses, and played on instruments at sight; he was continually charcoaling his father's house with lifelike or grotesque drawings. At about the age of 16 he went to Florence and entered the studio of a goldsmith, where he quickly won universal admiration. He was still, as he had been in his humble home, the handsomest, the strongest, the most graceful, and the most brilliant. Favors of wealth, beauty, and renown seemed to fall of

themselves to his lot.
Till Leonardo was 30 years of age, only a little is known of him. Two or three paintings, of more or less doubtful authenticity, are all that can be seen of his work in this period. His inactivity is all the more marvelous when we think that in the republic under the leadership of Lorenzo the Magnificent, all his artistic as well as his mechanical talent could have found full occupation. His cotemporaries had already produced works that have immortalized them, but of Leonardo, who excelled them ill, we have only a few canvases, and they unworthy of all Florence, that he did everything, and everything perfectly, but, adds the narrator—and this may explain the mystery—he was unstable, had not the patience to finish his undertaking, and was perpetually conceiving some new project. At length his friends began to tire of waiting for him to do some great thing. Leonardo undoubtedly perceived this impatient longing, and probably thought, as all unstable men think, that if he could only go off somewhere, surround himself with new circumstances, and begin all over again, he could then rearrange his life and achieve what he felt was within

Such feelings must have added strength to the flatter ing call he received from the Duke of Milan to make his home in that city. At any rate he consented. Leonardo seems to have won every heart in Milan as he had in Florence, and to have exhibited there the same univer sality of genius. It is certain that he assisted in the construction of the cathedral and left his impress on the building. Soon after his arrival he formed the cele-brated Academy of Milan, where the arts and military and civil sciences were taught; where gigantic scheme for improving the country were planned, the building of walls and bridges, the draining of marshes and the irrigation of barren wastes. To this day Lombardy is under bligations to the energy of this wonderful man. Por the Academy he also composed his treatise on painting a work full of entertainment and instruction.

In 1497 occurred an event which had an important in uence on Leonardo's career. In that year Beatrice Este, the lovely and pious wife of Duke Ludivico, died. For a time the Duke was inconsolable, but at length bis savage grief gave way to religious sentiment. Leaning savage grief gave way to religious sentiment. Leaning upon Leonardo's arm, he would walk to the sanctuaries where she had worshiped, and there prostrate himself in humble devotion. The painter was bidden to lavish every resource of art in the celebration of her virtues. and charms. Under such circumstances and impres sions was it that in the chapel of Beatrice's favori hurch Leonardo began his painting of the Last Supper This picture is at once the most profound, the pured, and the most artistic exposition of Christianity. The This picture is at once the most profound, the puresh and the most artistic exposition of Christianity. The highest spiritual aspirations of all ages are here combined and expressed with absolute perfection. The article, is as pure as the sentiment. No types are observed; too, is as pure as the sentiment. No types are observed; no halos or other accessories are introduced. The painter speaks with the simplicity of the Gospel narrative. It seems as if the principles of the Reformation had already theilled the soul of Leonardo. To the student of article the sent of the sent of the representation in the severy part. There is something almost architectural in the severity of the composition; the long table, with its four supports; the cloth, with its regular folds; the room, so pian; the the absence of all ornamentation; our Savior seated in the midst; two groups on each side, three aposties in each; and yet, with these simple elements, Leonarde painted a picture which makes it seem as if painting never lived before. In view of it, his previous life seems as nothing, and the rest of it trivial.

In 1499 the gals days of his Milan life were over. When Louis XII. of France came over the Alps driving all before him, Ludivice fied one way and Leonardo another. The painter returned to Florence. Here his life was unsatisfactory and sad. He had outlived the popularity of his youth, and eager and unfriendly rivals opposed him. His genius was indeed recognized, but he was looked upon as an intruder, and hated as heartily as he was admired. The artist could not but sigh for the ease and comfort of Milan, the pious friendship of the genile Bearrice, and his Last Supper all unfluished and absoluted in the rude entry of the invader. During this period, once, and once only, did his artistic spirit asserts in less mysterious. It was a sad age of ain and passion, and we must not examine too deeply beneath the surious list is legarity and the substitutions and